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THE

# UNITED STATES PARTY.

THE

# UNITED STATES DEMOCRACY

ITS RELIGION:

**"Peace and good will towards Men."**

ITS PLATFORM:

**"The Union, The Constitution, and the Laws."**

ITS MOTTO:

**"Not for ourselves, but for our Country."**

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# ADDRESS

OF THE

## Hon. THEO. E. TOMLINSON.

### United States Democracy.

Citizens of the United States:

The great events that startle nations are not of instant growth. They spring from long hidden causes.

The American Revolution had its sources in the past centuries.

All the struggles for liberty down to the Christian Era which stamped civilization with divinity, and gave to it the hope of indefinite progress, contributed to Great Britain her Constitution; to America her Republic. With war, Provinces, Colonies, Confederations passed away. There remained no American Empire, Nation or Government but the United States of America.

With civil commotion, Whig, Republican, Native American parties have vanished, and there only exists the United States Democracy. United, represents the blessings of Union; States, the glory of Sovereignty; Democracy and America,

the rule of the people ; their Empire, a Continent.

Without true religion all things die.

Nations, with their material Gods, crumble to the dust that gives them birth, while the people, who listen to the thunders of Sinai, and accept the teachings of the Nazarene, for ever live.

The platform, none stronger than the Constitution, the Chart of freedom, embracing more than the beneficence of Magna Carta.

Both holding fast to the great writ of right, Habeas Corpus, a writ that has been murdered, not suspended, in committing Citizens without accusation, punishing them without trial, discharging them without acquittal.

The effect of a suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act is not in itself to enable any one to imprison suspected persons, *without giving any reason for so doing*, but to prevent persons who are committed upon certain charges from being bailed, tried or discharged during the time of suspension.

This it is which induces the absolute necessity of expressing upon every commitment the reason for which it is made, that the Court upon Habeas Corpus may examine into its validity, and according to the circumstances may discharge, admit to trial or remand the prisoner. For this Constitution and for us sovereigns there remains the solemn old oath and the terribly stern malediction. In the 37th year of his reign, after several breaches and repeated confirmations of this Charter, King Henry III came to Westminister, where, in the presence of the nobility and bishops with lighted candles in their hands, Magna Carta was read ; the King all the while laying his hands on his breast, and at last olemnly swearing faithfully and inviolably to

preserve all things therein contained, as he was a Man, a Christian, a Soldier, a King.

Then the Bishops extinguished the candles, threw them on the ground, and every one said, "Thus let him be extinguished and stink in hell who violates this Charter."

Self sacrifice in the camp, in the forum, in the congress, in the chair, is sole executive and representative of freedom pronounced in all humanities, from the hour that Curtius leaped into the Gulf, to the moment that Washington threw aside a crown.

Each state is a sovereignty in all the powers that guard social, civil rights, those of home and the fireside.

It exalts its sovereignty in the constitution by making "the duties," "the commerce with foreign nations," "the money," "the post-office," "the freedom in religion and speech and of the press," "the right of habeas corpus, and of the people to keep and bear arms," "the trial by jury," "the guarantee of a Republican form of Government of one State," the right and obligation of all the States, which revolve not alone, in their own, but in congregated glories. Said John Adams, thirteen *governments* thus founded on the natural authority of the people alone, without the pretence of miracle or mystery, are a great point gained in favor of the rights of mankind. The war that broke forth in the South did not originate with the people—thus testified General Lee. The same ambition that created devils, made sectional strife. Against bloody discord, Providence extended peace with her lilies to the rulers, who crushed her beneath the heel of fanaticism. The people can have no happiness until all combinations that produce estrangement, antagonism, pollutions and oppressions, perish.

By all the past, the present, the future, we are told as with the voice of inspiration, that the continent is consecrated to freedom.

It belongs as well to the emigrant, as to us. With welcome we extend to the exile, our civic crown. He leaves behind him monarchies and despotisms. There let them remain. By all our traditions they shall not, with intrigue and perfidy, with arms and violence, stain or break, or stop the great Republic. The United States Democracy, while it cheers the Army and the Navy in the presence of the foreign dangers that are imminent, will not insult them with questions of partizanship. Their exalted record is interwoven with that of the whole Country

Citizens of the United States! of the North! stand firm! of the South, come back! "In order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

# RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS—The Democracy of the City of New York has failed to accomplish its lofty aims by reason of the organizations that have perverted its patriotic purposes to personal aggrandizement;

By excluding the wise and good from its councils;

By establishing a corrupt system of primary elections, that deprived the people of their voice;

By conspiring with their common enemies, to secure public patronage;

By deluding their best friends to a common ruin;

By encouraging their adversaries to acts of encroachment and oppression;

By neglecting to use proper efforts to "make our union and brotherly affection perpetual;"

By refusing to "indignantly frown upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties that linked together the various parts;"

By not proposing great measures of reform, either in City, State, or General Government;

By consenting to the usurpations of arbitrary power, and to the imposition of grievous burdens, oppressive taxes, and unnecessary offices;

By delaying to alarm the people of the danger of the invasion of the Continent by foreign Monarchies against the traditions of the Country.

Now, therefore, we, the People assembled, ordain the establishment of the

## "UNITED STATES DEMOCRACY."

ITS RELIGION,

Peace and good will towards men.

ITS PLATFORM,

The Union, the Constitution and the Laws.

ITS MOTTO,

Not for ourselves, but for our Country.

RESOLUTIONS.

*Resolved*—That the object of the UNITED STATES DEMOCRACY, is to secure its ascendancy as the means of restoring peace to the country, and one undivided Union of Constitutional Sovereignties on the Continent.

*Resolved*—That we invite all good citizens to unite with us, and pledge anew the faith of our fathers, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor to preserve the country unbroken, and the Constitution inviolate.

*Resolved*—That the cruelty and wickedness of sectional men, both at the North and the South, in goading citizens, who had no quarrel with one another, to exasperation and war, deserve the condemnation, and should receive the rebuke of an offended people.

*Resolved*—That we deprecate all combinations whose tendency is to estrange the people of the North from the people of the South.

*Resolved*—That we are in favor of freedom in conscience, commerce and industry, and opposed to all oppressive, sumptuary and prohibitory laws.

*Resolved*—That, while giving to all the utmost opportunity, we are opposed to a forced and unnatural equality, believing that the continued improvement of the highest, is the constant elevation of the lowest race.

*Resolved*—That those who would cause, or instigate a war of races, are the most cruel foes of mankind.

*Resolved*—That we encourage foreign emigration, and extend to it welcome and citizenship.

*Resolved*—That while it is the duty of the United States to cherish peace within and without its borders, still we regard the establishment of monarchies on this Continent, by foreign bayonets, as hostile to the "Monroe Doctrine," which we adopt, and trust that the conscience of the Nations will spare us its vindication by the dread arbitrament of war.

*Resolved*—That while the Army and the Navy have challenged each other in brilliant rivalry of arms, they should not be insulted by the approach of political demagogues. We can safely, and without question, confide to them the glory of our country and the honor of our flag.

*Resolved*—That we affectionately invite all the States, North, South, East and West, to call meetings of those of our faith, in their Counties and their Capitals, to unite with us in the majestic attempt to present to the Old World, the unbroken front of the New.

## ADDRESS BY HON. THEO. E. TOMLINSON.

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GENTLEMEN :

The United States party or Democracy is an Eclectic party. Eclectic, was a term given to certain philosophers of antiquity who did not attach themselves to any particular sect, but selected from the opinions and principles of each, what they thought solid and good.

Ours may be called an Eclectic Government.

We appropriated all that was humane in Democracy, wise in Aristocracy and executive in Monarchy. Our representative government is the economy of Democracy.

The Constitution was far in advance of the age in which it was established ; all petty jealousies, narrow sectionalisms were hushed, in the alarm and sufferings of war, and obscured in the shadow of the revolution.

We have not, to this hour, grown up to the Constitution. We are sectarian and intolerant. The Constitution is the throne of Toleration.

We do not directly elect a President, but Electors, on the theory that they could best discriminate for the public good.

In the great City of New York, which should lead the country, we have perverted elections by practically preventing the people from exercising discernment, discrimination and distinction, by

suppression of the public choice of offices, and yielding to the corrupt few, the rights of the people.

"Corruption in *elections*, is the great enemy of freedom."
J. ADAMS.

By the present system of pretended Primary Elections, the worst men of the community are selected to subserve mercenaries in their attempts to secure public plunder, to which end legislation is so directed, that confiscation is treading on the heels of taxation.

The Eclectic party selects the best of the Country.

We desire no aid from hirelings. We ask the support of those who have an honest living.

If the good cannot save the Republic it is not worth saving.

We do not believe in assessing candidates for office.

Let the poor have equal opportunities. We do not believe in the expenditure of money in elections, except for the purposes recognized by law.

While we have no claims on the "Press," we respectfully request their notice and criticism for our instruction and the enlightenment of the people.

We have inaugurated a forlorn hope among the young men of the city, who will work solely for the public good, unterrified by menace or force.

We trust that there are many in every State of the Union, who will aid in the establishment of a great and patriotic party.

It is asserted, that at the South, those who were once Whigs, are the most earnest for re-construction. Be it so!

The old line Whigs and Democracy, should now unite.

We care for the creed, not for the name.

We cannot call ourselves the American party, for that name has been perverted, nor Republican, for it has been polluted.

However much the Democracy may be stigmatized, still it has survived the shock of sectionalism, and gives the only sincere pledge of cordial re-union.

It has been charged, that if the South is reunited, she will betray us. We have more faith in the honor of the soldier who renews his pledges to the Union, than we have in those who doubt it.

If the South will heed the counsels of the great City of New York, which amid the clash of arms, bleeding at every pore, has held fast to the Constitution, the UNITED STATES PARTY will prevail, and any future attempt at disunion, will be degraded to a fragile faction; or should it assume great proportions, the necessities of humanity will extirpate the race in which it originated.

# NEW-YORK CITY.

In pursuance of the resolutions of the United States Democracy, we respectfully petition the Legislature of the State of New York, to appoint in its respective branches appropriate committees who will hear and discuss, among others, the following questions of reform:—

1st. Whether it is not best for the commonwealth to give to the City of New York, through its Corporation, the power to supply its citizens with Gas, giving to the workmen increased compensation, and making equitable adjustment with the stockholders.

2d. Whether every Railroad and Ferry Company should not be compelled to contribute all the surplus over the dividend of ten (10) per cent., to its Stockholders, to the accommodation of the public and the reduction of the fare, and whether a Railroad, if it is to be constructed through Broadway, should not be under the supervision and conduct of the Police.

3d. Whether the Ward Courts should not be abolished, giving their jurisdiction to the Marine Court with increase of salaries.

4th. Whether the Court of Common Pleas or the Superior Court should not be abolished.

5th. Whether a debtor on making an assignment of all his property for the benefit of cred-

itors should not for ever after be freed from supplementary proceedings.

6th. Whether the Board of Supervisors and the Office of Street Commissioner should not be abolished.

7th. Whether the Offices of Corporation Attorney and Public Administrator should not be abolished, and two clerks be appointed in the department of Corporation Counsel, with salaries not exceeding three thousand dollars each, contributing their fees to the public treasury.

8th. Whether the Corporation Counsel should not receive directly or indirectly more than ten thousand dollars a year for his services, contributing all excess to the public treasury.

9th. Whether the Battery should not be beautified and appropriated as a public walk.

10th. Whether a Sanitary Commission should not be appointed by the Mayor or elected by the people, who shall have power to impose their executive duty on the police of the city with increased salaries.

11th. Whether all special Commissions should not be abolished, their duties to be performed by persons nominated by the Mayor and approved by the Board of Aldermen.

12th. Whether the Streets should not be opened by act of legislature or Ordinance of Common Council without the appointment of Commissioners.

13th. Whether a plan of Sewerage and Street Cleaning should not be established for the whole City under the supervision, of a Sanitary Commission, a board of Surveyors and the Police Department.

14th. Whether Free Public Baths should not be constructed.

15th. Whether Free Halls should not be provided for public meetings.

16th. Whether a new system of finance with proper checks and balances should not be established.

17th. Whether the Board of Councilmen should not be abolished.

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Gentlemen approving will please sign, with their address, and transmit to THEODORE E. TOMLINSON, Masonic Hall, 114 & 116 East 13th St., New York City.

We subscribe to the address and platform of the United States Party, or United States Democracy, and will cheerfully unite with all, under whatever title, who will stand firm to the Constitution and the Union.

# ORGANIZATION.

The plan is very simple—merely the enrollment of those who adopt the address and resolutions.

Let some one inaugurate in each State an United States Democracy, or Party, to be called the U. S. Democracy or Party of the State of

Also, a corresponding party in every county of his state; to report to him who will report to the U. S. Democracy or Party in the City of New York, which represents the United States.

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